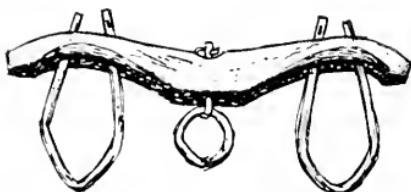


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Illinois state parks,
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LINCOLN ROOM



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ILLINOIS

State Parks, Memorials and Conservation Areas

♦ ♦ ♦

*An Illustrated, Descriptive Guide
to Scenic Parks, Historic Memorials
and Lincoln Shrines in Illinois*

SIXTH EDITION

(Car Stickers are required at all State Parks 100 acres or larger except Lincoln's New Salem)

♦ ♦ ♦

STATE OF ILLINOIS

William G. Stratton, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Glen D. Palmer, *Director*

DIVISION OF PARKS AND MEMORIALS

William R. Allen, *Superintendent*

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois

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"His Spirit Lives Eternally in Illinois"

Bronze Head of Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum in Front of Lincoln Tomb

Few if any Americans have equalled, and none have surpassed, Abraham Lincoln on the pages of history. Nowhere in the Nation has his name been printed more indelibly than in Illinois. Although it is not his native state, it is the state in which he spent the formative years of his life, the state in which he studied law, achieved national prominence as a legislator and statesman, and from which he went to assume the Presidency in one of the most critical periods of our Nation's history.

Throughout the State notable events in Abraham Lincoln's life are commemorated by memorials ranging from the monument marking the point of entrance of the Lincoln family into Illinois, to the magnificent Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield where lie the remains of the Great Emancipator.

Springfield, the State Capital, is dotted with Lincoln memorials. The Lincoln Home at Eighth and Jackson Streets, the only home that Abraham Lincoln ever owned, is an unpretentious brown frame two-story building, yet housed within it are memories of some of Lincoln's happiest days. It was here that he spent the early years of his marriage, where three of his children were born and from whence he left for Washington to assume the Presidential chair. Visitors

Lincoln Home Kitchen

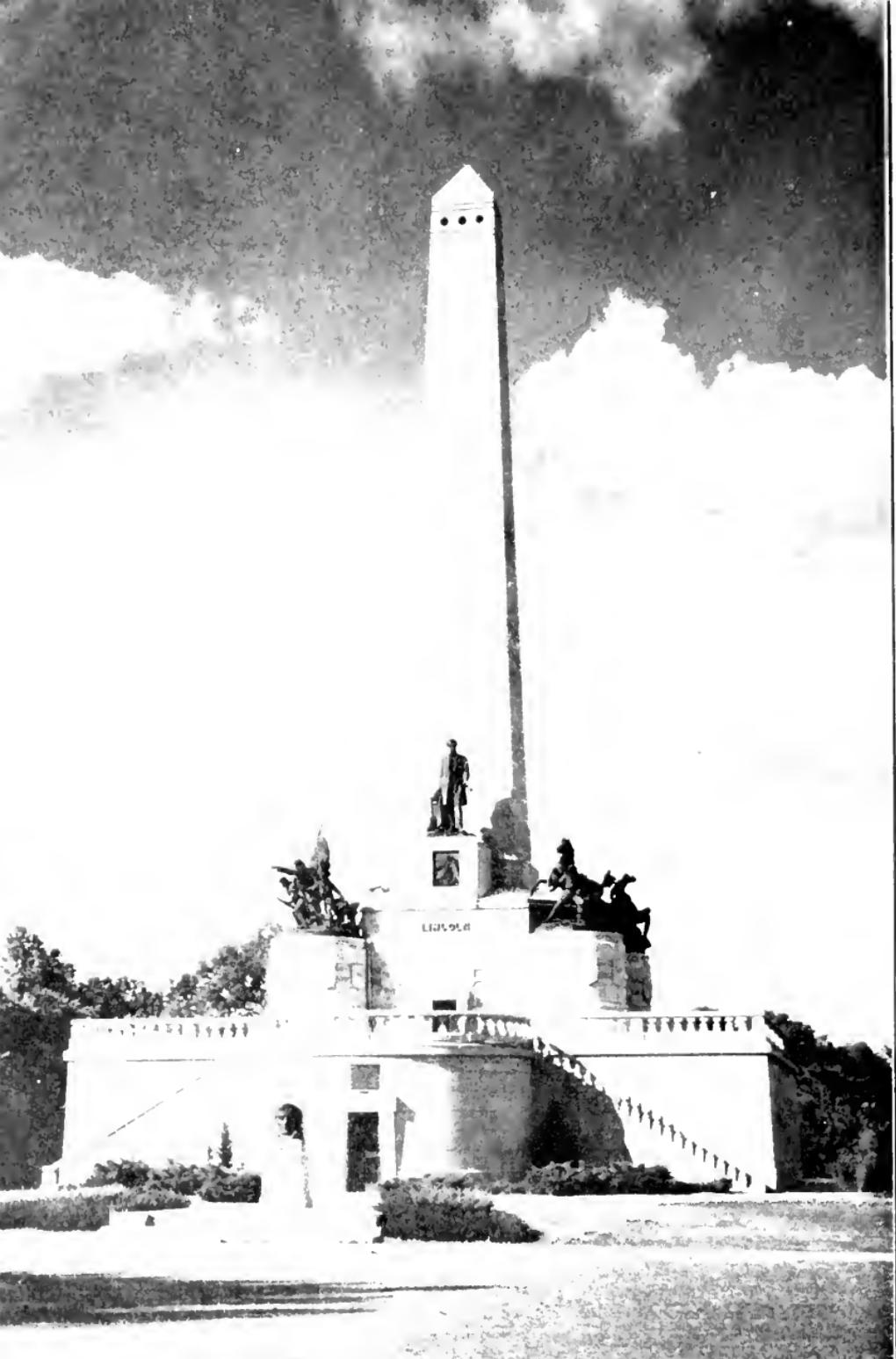


Exterior of Lincoln Home



The Front Parlor







Lincoln Trail Monument Near Laurencetown, Illinois



Marble Cenotaph of Lincoln

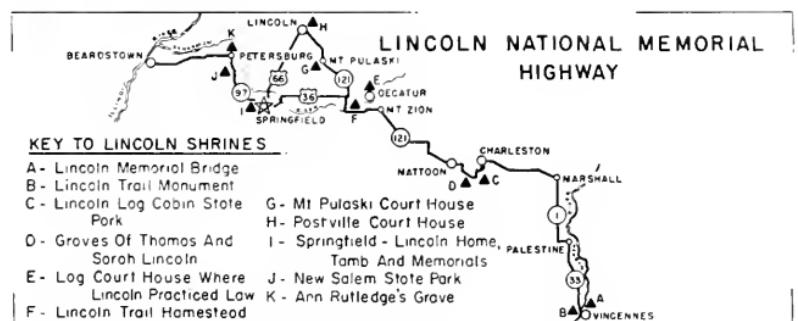
One of Statues in Lincoln Tomb



← Magnificent Tomb of Abraham Lincoln in
Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois

see many of the original furnishings of the home as they are conducted through the rooms in which the Lincoln family actually lived.

The Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery is visited annually by many thousands of men, women and children, including many visitors from foreign countries. As they stand before the huge marble cenotaph on the ground floor room of the Tomb every visitor feels the tremendous surge of reverence which comes upon beholding the actual resting place of the Great Emancipator. The present Tomb is the third re-building upon this site, and it is unquestionably completely fitting as a memorial to one of America's greatest men.



LINCOLN'S NEW



Rutledge Tavern



Interior of Kil-Cabin



Miller's Saw and Grist Mill

(Below) Exterior of the Lincoln Berry Store



Most impressive of all Illinois Memorials . . . perhaps most impressive of any historical memorial in the nation . . . is Lincoln's New Salem State Park. Here, reproduced in flawless authenticity, is the village where Abraham Lincoln first left his imprint upon the pages of history. It was here that he studied law by the light of the burning shavings in the fireplace of Henry Onstott's cooperage . . . it was here that he clerked in a store, embarked upon his own ill-fated business venture as a storekeeper, served as postmaster . . . here he met and loved Ann Rutledge . . . in the field beyond the village he drilled with other volunteers before leaving to fight in the Black Hawk War in which he served as a Captain of Militia . . . and it was from New Salem that he was first elected to public office as a Representative in the State Legislature.

It can be safely said that the six years that Abraham Lincoln spent in New Salem formed a turning point in his career. From the gan-

Park Guide with Group Between Onstott Cooperage (right) and Trent Brothers' Cabin (left)



SALEM STATE PARK

"The Lincoln Village"

*In Menard County on State Routes 123 and 97
20 miles Northwest of Springfield. (328 Acres.)*

glung raw-boned youngster who came to the village in 1831 with no definite objectives, he became a man of purpose as he embarked in 1837 upon a career in law and statesmanship. There were marked indications of the great things that were to come in his life.

Today, when a visitor leaves the parking area outside the village proper, and turns the bend in the footpath between the trees, he steps back a century in time as the vista of the village of log buildings comes into view. From dwelling to dwelling, from cooperage to store, to doctor's office to tavern, to carding mill and to the grist mill, the visitor makes his way through New Salem, pausing to view the interiors of all these buildings. Each has been furnished as it appeared during the years that Lincoln lived there. Here is a well-nigh priceless collection of authentic heirlooms of that period. In the Lincoln-Berry Store and Hill-McNeil Store, are the actual types of wares that the storekeepers handled. As one stands letting one's eyes wander over the interiors noting this and that authentic bit of furnishing, or china or silverware that makes New Salem such a truly wonderful historic memorial, there is a feeling of being in another era.

At the foot of the hill, away from the village itself, and just off the highway, is a gift-antique shop, The Wagon Wheel, designed to harmonize perfectly with the buildings in the village.

Also bordering the Sangamon River is another state park, Lincoln Trail Homestead. Under development, this area, eight miles west of Decatur, is the site of the first Lincoln home in Illinois in 1830 and 1831.

Miller and Kelso Cabins with Dogwalk Between



Lincoln Statue by Avard Fairbanks Near Village Entrance



LINCOLN LOG CABIN STATE PARK

In Coles County, South of Charleston, near State Route 16. (86 Acres.)

This is another of Illinois' Lincoln shrines which, although not as closely associated with Abraham Lincoln as some others, is nevertheless decidedly worth seeing. Built in 1837, it is a reproduction of the last home built by Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln, and where the elder Lincoln lived until his death in 1851. Sturdily built, the cabin remained standing until 1893 when it was dismantled and removed to Chicago to form an exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition, when, in some mysterious way, all trace of it was lost. The present reproduction has been so faithfully constructed that to all

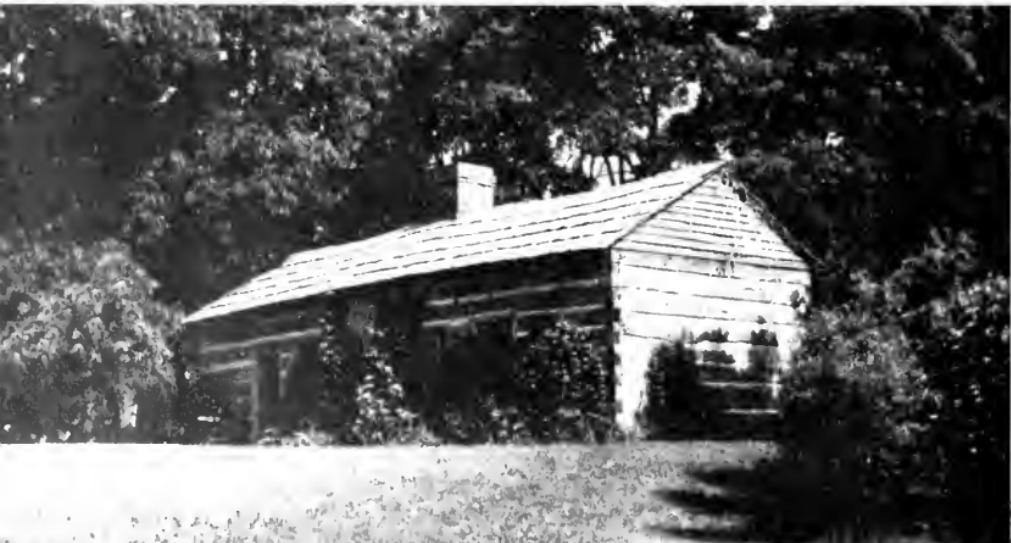
intents and purposes, it seems to have endured a century of withstanding the elements. Surrounding the land that is included in the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park is a rail fence of the exact type which Abraham Lincoln built to earn for himself the nickname, "The Rail Splitter." Near the park is the Moore Home, a State Memorial, where Lincoln visited his stepmother just before he assumed the Presidency. Three miles from the park is the cemetery where Lincoln's father and stepmother are buried.

Another Lincoln memorial in eastern Illinois is Lincoln Trail State Park, south of Marshall, which is in the initial phases of development including a 160 acre lake.

(Below) Front View of the Lincoln Log Cabin



*(Above) Reconstructed Home
of Abraham Lincoln's Father*



LINCOLN ON THE CIRCUIT

In the early days of Illinois, judges held court in various county seats in the districts in which they served. It was the custom then for lawyers to accompany the judge on his tour of the circuit, to secure what business they could by representing litigants in the suits to be heard. Abraham Lincoln spent about six months out of the year "on the circuit." He enjoyed the roving life very much and gained much of his fame as a story teller and a man of home spun wisdom as a result of the contacts he made among central Illinois residents. Among the Lincoln memorials in Illinois are the court houses at Metamora, Mt. Pulaski and the Postville Court House at Lincoln in which Lincoln practiced before the bar. Another public building associated with Lincoln's rise in politics is the old State House in Vandalia where Lincoln served his first term as a legislator.

Mount Pulaski Court House



Metamora Court House



Vandalia State House

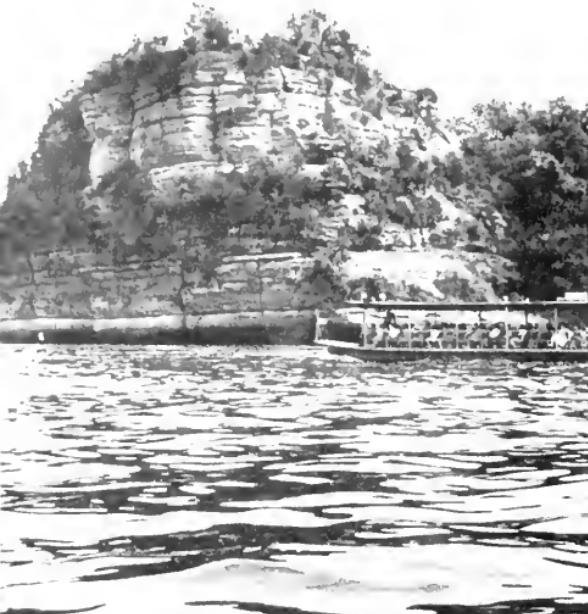


LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

According to tradition, on the evening of July 29, 1858, two men were house guests of Francis E. Bryant in Bement, Illinois. Francis Bryant was a first cousin of William Cullen Bryant and his guests were Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, rival candidates for the office of United States Senator from Illinois. Their campaigns were well under way and in the course of their opening tours many controversial issues had been raised. It was in this cottage that the two men sat down together and arranged their now famous series of seven debates . . . debates which, while not achieving the election of Abraham Lincoln as Senator, nevertheless projected him into nationwide prominence as a candidate for the Presidency two years later. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates were held in Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton and were held during the latter part of August, September and the early part of October, 1858. This cottage at which they met is preserved as a State Memorial.

Bryant Cottage, Bement, Illinois





Starved Rock River Sheer From the Surface of the Illinois River

STARVED ROCK STATE PARK

*In LaSalle County between
Ottawa and LaSalle on
State Route 71. (1436.6 Acres.)*

A State Park which combines a wealth of scenic beauty and grandeur and highly dramatic historic memories is the huge area of hills and canyons surrounding the mighty prominence, Starved Rock, overlooking the Illinois River Valley. Throughout the expanse of the park, reached by inviting foot-trails or by boat trips from the river, are amazing rock formations and canyons filled with a profusion of plant life and exhibiting nature's imaginative handiwork formed in sandstone by water, minerals and unceasing wind.

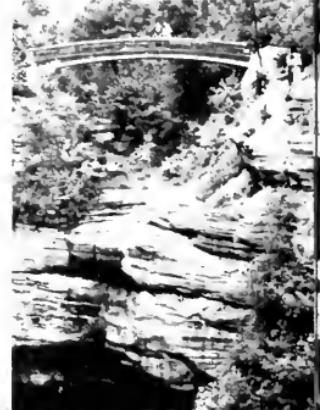
Horseshoe Canyon



"Devil's Nose"



La Salle Canyon





Lodge at Starved Rock State Park

This area was the center of historic events preceding the arrival of the white men. When Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet first visited here in 1673 they found a tremendous encampment of the Kaskaskias in the shadows of Starved Rock. Its natural impregnability marked it as a logical site for a fortress in the chain of outposts being constructed by the French to guard the farthest frontier of their newly discovered empire, and it was on the very top of Starved Rock that Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle ordered the construction of Fort St. Louis de Rocher. According to tradition in 1722, some Indians were marooned here on top of the rock by Fox Indians, but were rescued by Frenchmen. Among the Powawatomie, legend has it that a part of the Illinois tribe was besieged on the rock, starved into submission and then annihilated, thus Starved Rock acquired its name.

Starved Rock is the most popular of all Illinois State Parks, a fact accounted for by two elements, its proximity to the densely populated Northern section of the State and the fact that it is one of the older State Parks, having been acquired in 1911. Facilities at Starved Rock are complete. The rustic lodge offers delightful accommodations for overnight stays, weekends or complete vacations. The restaurant is open to the public throughout the year. Ample parking facilities, a camping ground with modern conveniences, children's playground, and rest rooms are provided. During the summer season excursion boats are operated below Starved Rock to the canyons upstream.

One of the Comfortable Guest Cottages



Lounge of Starved Rock Lodge



Guest Bedroom



Double Fireplace



A Lodge Dining Room





Tree-enclosed Valley at White Pines Forest State Park



(Above) Mighty Monarchs of the Forest

(Below) Rustic Bridge over Pine Creek



WHITE PINES FOREST STATE PARK

In Ogle County—9 miles West of Oregon, between State Route 2 and U. S. Highway 52. (385 Acres.)

Within the boundaries of this beautiful State Park is preserved the Southern-most large stand of White Pines in the United States . . . the mighty monarchs of the forest that once covered a large portion of the wooded area of Illinois. Uncontrolled logging operations soon destroyed most of the White Pine forests of this area but the ter-

Rocky Bluff Are Topped by Majestic White Pines



rain which lends so much beauty to White Pines Forest also served to protect the timber from the ravages of the woodsmen's axe. Entering the park, the roadway leads first into a broad sheltered valley almost completely surrounded by majestic bluffs rising sheer from the surface of winding Pine Creek. The road matches the windings of the creek as it follows the more level portions of the valley, crossing and recrossing the creek by means of concrete fords. High atop the bluffs rise the majestic white pines, towering as high as 90 to 100 feet, many with diameters of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, raising their lofty branches high above the other trees of hard wood varieties which make the forest such a blaze of color in the autumn. Parking areas are provided at intervals within the park, and inviting footpaths lead up the bluffs to the top of the cliffs, whence they wind into the forest across ground carpeted by thick layers of pine needles.

In the center of a level hilltop area, there is a clearing upon which faces the rustic lodge that houses a lounge and dining rooms. Surrounding it are modern overnight cottages of the same rustic construction to harmonize with the setting in which they are placed.

Prophetstown State Park, also in this section of the state, is under development.



Modern Log Cabins for Overnight Guests



(Above) A Typical Guest Cabin Bedroom

(Below) White Pines Lodge on the Edge of a Hilltop Glade



PERE MARQUETTE



Shelter on McAdams Peak



Museum Housing Nature Exhibits



(Above) One of the Commanding Heights within the Park

Largest of all Illinois State Parks is the one named for Father Jacques Marquette, whose journal records the first entrance of white men into Illinois. A simple but majestic cross marks the point where Father Marquette, Louis Jolliet and five companions turned their canoes up the Illinois River one autumn day in 1673. Proceeding up the river, traveling what is now the State of Illinois, they marveled at the fertility of the soil and profusion of game. This area was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians whose mounds and village sites dot the park.

An unending procession of men have since left records of their experiences in the region. Hennepin spent a week here in the spring of 1680. LaSalle



Impressive Memorial to Father Marquette

High Bluffs Afford Magnificent Views of the River



STATE PARK

In Jersey County on State Route 100, 6 miles West of Grafton. (5,179.9 Acres.)

searched for Tonti here, the next December, and a year later built canoes here for a trip to the delta of the Mississippi River. Others who followed were the founders of Cahokia in 1698; Renault, searching for silver, and Charlevoix for a passage to the Pacific in 1721. During territorial days Stephen Long, explorer of the West, tracked through the park in 1815 and Gurdon Hubbard, fur trader, stayed overnight in 1818.

In the nature museum within the park can be seen animal and bird life indigenous to the region. The roadway leading into the park winds up to the tops of many of the hills from which vantage points the Illinois River Valley spreads out before the beholder.

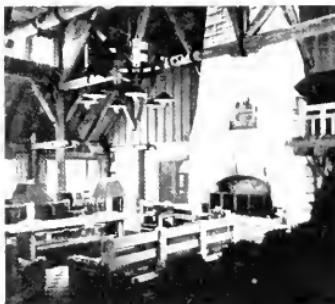
Complete facilities for vacationers are provided at Pere Marquette State Park. These include a fine lodge with guest rooms, lounge and splendid restaurant and delightful stone rustic guest houses near the lodge.

The Pere Marquette Conservation Area, adjoining the state park, consists of 2,574 acres and has three organized youth group camps with rustic buildings and two swimming pools.

(Below) Rambling Rustic Lodge at Pere Marquette Park



Stone Guest Houses Are Strictly Modern



Comfortable Lounge in Park Lodge



(Above) Bedroom of Guest House



GIANT CITY STATE PARK

In Jackson and Union Counties South of Carbon-dale, East of U. S. Highway 51. (1,574 Acres.)



Devil's Stand Table



Rock Cliff at the Lower Ozark



An Example of a Banded Rock

It is not surprising that this area was christened with such an imaginative name as "Giant City," for here in the Illinois Ozarks is found one of the most amazing rock formations in the Nation. The ridge to the west of the Lodge is a maze of huge blocks of stone with walls as vertical as the sides of a skyscraper aligned along "streets" as straight as though laid out by a surveyor's transit. These "streets" forming Giant City are the result of some tremendous underground upheaval in the dim and distant past which caused a bed of sandstone to slip over a deposit of shale.

The blocks of stone which have separated along cracks resulting from earth movements, are only one of the many sources of amazement and wonder to be found in this beautiful State Park. Erosion by a stream through the centuries has created "Natural Amphitheater" and in front of it, balanced on a needle-like pinnacle of rock, is the flat slab of stone called "Devil's Stand Table." Truly, visitors of a fanciful turn of mind can almost envision playful titans toying with the rocks that are scattered about the area in such an intriguing fashion. All of this is surrounded by the great natural beauty that is found in the Ozark Mountains, where flourish many southern species of plants and animals.

(Below) One of the Strange Canyons





The Stone Lodge Surmounts the Highest Hill Within the Park



Beautiful Lounge in Giant City Lodge

A beautiful stone lodge contains a comfortable lounge and very attractive dining rooms and is located atop the highest hill within the park. Nearby, close enough to afford desirable convenience for meals, yet secluded enough to give quiet and privacy, are comfortable guest cabins.

The view from the lodge veranda is a vast panorama of wild natural beauty that appears much the same as it did when it was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians. One can look out over the surrounding countryside for miles without seeing any sign of modern civilization. Beautiful at all times of the year, this Ozark country reaches its climax of blazing color in early fall, after the first frosts have touched the leaves with gold and red. Giant City State Park is deservedly becoming more and more popular each year as an objective for a week-end tour or vacation.

A new road from the park takes the fisherman two miles to Little Grassy Lake, an outstanding bass fishing spot. Crab Orchard Lake with fishing, boating and swimming is also near the park.

Guest Cabins are Adjacent to the Lodge



Shelter Houses are Located Throughout the Park





Apple River which Winding through this Beautiful Area

APPLE RIVER CANYON STATE PARK

In Jo Daviess County, South and West of Warren Near State Route 78. (157.1 Acres.)

Here in the hilly northern part of Illinois is another of the State Parks which has as its primary attraction strange and interesting rock formations. This is a beautiful canyon which has been formed by the action of the waters of winding Apple River. From the parking and picnic area in the valley between the high hills on all sides, Apple River winds its way, with footpaths along its bank which take visitors to vantage points affording close-up views of the colorful canyon walls dotted with mosses, lichens and tenacious bushes which somehow or other have found crevices to hold their roots on the sheer walls. Other footpaths lead to the tops of hills, from which Charles Mound, the highest point in Illinois,

1,241 feet above sea level, can be seen ten miles to the northwest. Another point of interest here is the site of the town of Millville, an early mining settlement and a relay station of an old stage route from Chicago to Dixon and Galena. Geologically this park is of particular interest because it was part of the small area of northern Illinois which was not covered by the great ice sheet that descended upon the Middle West more than a million years ago.



Shelter House and Picnic Area



*Grant Home
at Galena*

*Library of
Grant Home*



ULYSSES S. GRANT HOME STATE MEMORIAL

At Galena, in Jo Daviess County on U. S. Highway 20.

Galena, Illinois, has had numerous bids for fame throughout its history. A century or more ago it was a thriving little metropolis which was the center of the lead mining industry of the area. Shortly before the Civil War a tanner named U. S. Grant brought his family to live in Galena. With the start of hostilities, he donned the uniform of his country and became the most successful General in the Union Armies. When he returned home at the close of the war, grateful citizens gave him a new home as a token of their gratitude and esteem. This square brick house is now preserved as a State Memorial to General U. S. Grant. It contains many of the original furnishings in addition to a large arm chair that was General Grant's favorite seat in the White House, military trophies and items used in the White House. Another State Memorial at Galena is the Old Market House which is the last of these community trading centers preserved in the state.

LOWDEN MEMORIAL STATE PARK

*In Ogle County on the East Bank of the Rock River
near Oregon, North of State Route 64. (208 Acres.)*

As the motorist drives north or south on Highway 2 between Dixon and Rockford, at a point just north of Oregon his eyes are caught by a tremendous concrete statue towering 250 feet above Rock River on a high hilltop on the opposite bank. This is the so-called "Black Hawk Statue," created by the famous American sculptor Lorado Taft to typify the Redman who once roamed this area. It is not surprising that popular fancy gave it the name "Black Hawk" for it was this beautiful countryside that this famous Indian brave called his own. A close-up view of the statue is afforded by visiting Lowden Memorial State Park which surrounds it.

"Black Hawk" Statue in Lowden Memorial State Park



MISSISSIPPI PALISADES STATE PARK

In Carroll County on State Route 80 North of Savanna. (1,138 Acres.)

The east bank of the Mississippi River in the northern part of Illinois is a series of lofty bluffs rising steeply from the flood plain along which runs the highway. Vertical outcroppings of limestone give this area its name, the Mississippi Palisades. It is one of the most magnificent scenic areas in the State with the jagged pinnacles of white stone etched sharply against the green of the surrounding hills. The most beautiful part of this entire stretch of scenic grandeur has been set aside as a State Park. All of the natural beauty has been preserved in its primeval state. Well-marked foot trails lead the visitors along paths once worn smooth by the moccasined feet of Indians to the very top of high palisades from which sweeping views of the mighty "Father of Waters" and the distant Iowa shore unfold before their eyes. Most striking of the strange rock formations are "Indian Head Rock" and "Twin Sisters." The dramatic history of the area is graphically brought to the visitor's mind by a visit to Bob Upton's Cave, the tiny fissure in the high wall in which the white youth lay concealed for days while marauding Indians sought him to complete their grim work of wiping out the entire population of a nearby village.

Twin Sisters, one of the Strange Rock Formations in Mississippi Palisades State Park



Indian Head Mountains Eternal Vigilance Over the Area



View of the Mississippi from Interior of Bob Upton's Cave



Scene Typical of Commanding View from many Vantage Points



A View From Sentinel Trail





Beach House at Illinois Beach State Park

ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK

In Lake County between Waukegan and Zion, East of State Route 42. (1,555 Acres.)

Entrance at Illinois Beach State Park



A summer playground easily accessible to more than half of the State's population is Illinois Beach State Park. Here, at the first state park to offer public bathing, is a sandy beach stretching $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the shore of Lake Michigan between Waukegan and Zion.

Lake Michigan has always been a favorite playground for those fortunate enough to live within easy access to it, but the beaches of Chicago and the North Shore suburbs have not been adequate for thousands of inland residents.

The park is being developed to provide the finest type of all-day



Nature Area



Ample Parking Space Is Provided

bathing and a guarded shore-line of 1,000 feet can care for 8,000 or more bathers at one time. The beach house is provided with the most modern facilities with checking room, dressing courts, showers and toilets. Competent life guards are on duty at all times during the season as well as a registered nurse who has a first aid room.

Adjoining the main parking area is a children's playground. Ample picnic areas are provided with good shade.

This area of low sand ridges, covered with scrub oak and small pines interspersed with marshes and fringed by a 200-foot wide beach, differs in wildlife from any other Illinois state park. It is said to grow a greater variety of trees, flowers and shrubs than any other one locality in the world.

The first new park lodge built in many years is under construction at Illinois Beach. It will be a three-story reinforced concrete slab type building with 112 rooms. In addition to guest rooms it will have a meeting room for 250 persons and a dining room with a view of the lake and the nature area. Also under construction are three bathhouses, six sunshelters, blacktop road and camping sites.

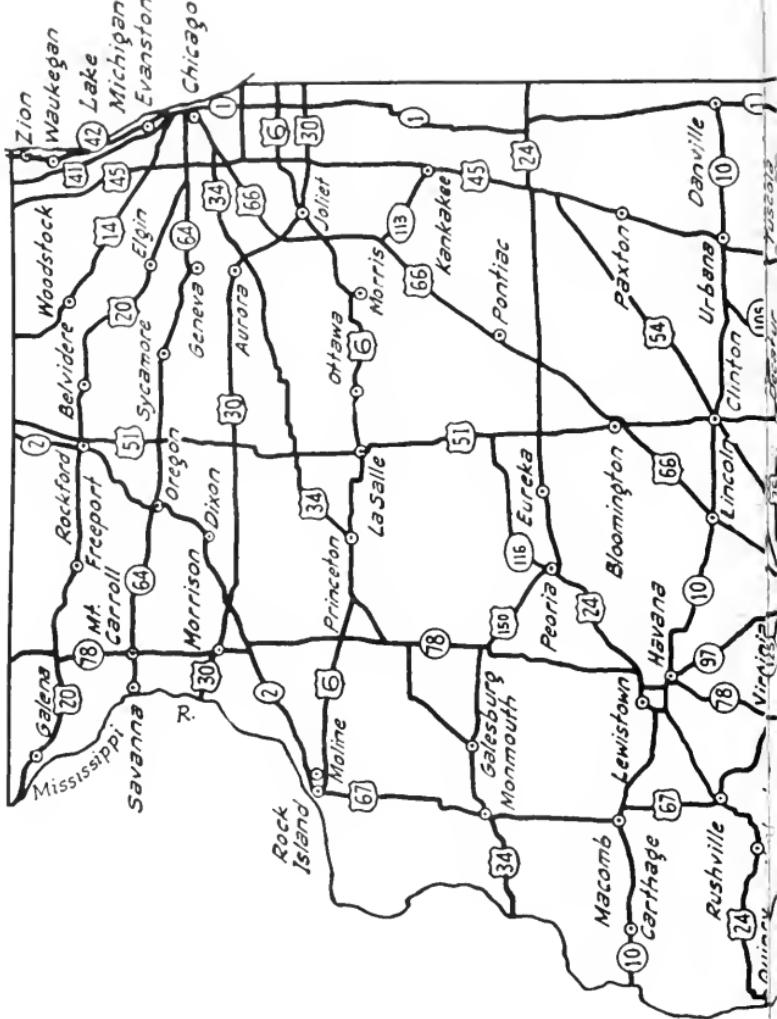
The Park Beach Stretches 3½ Miles Along Lake Michigan Shore

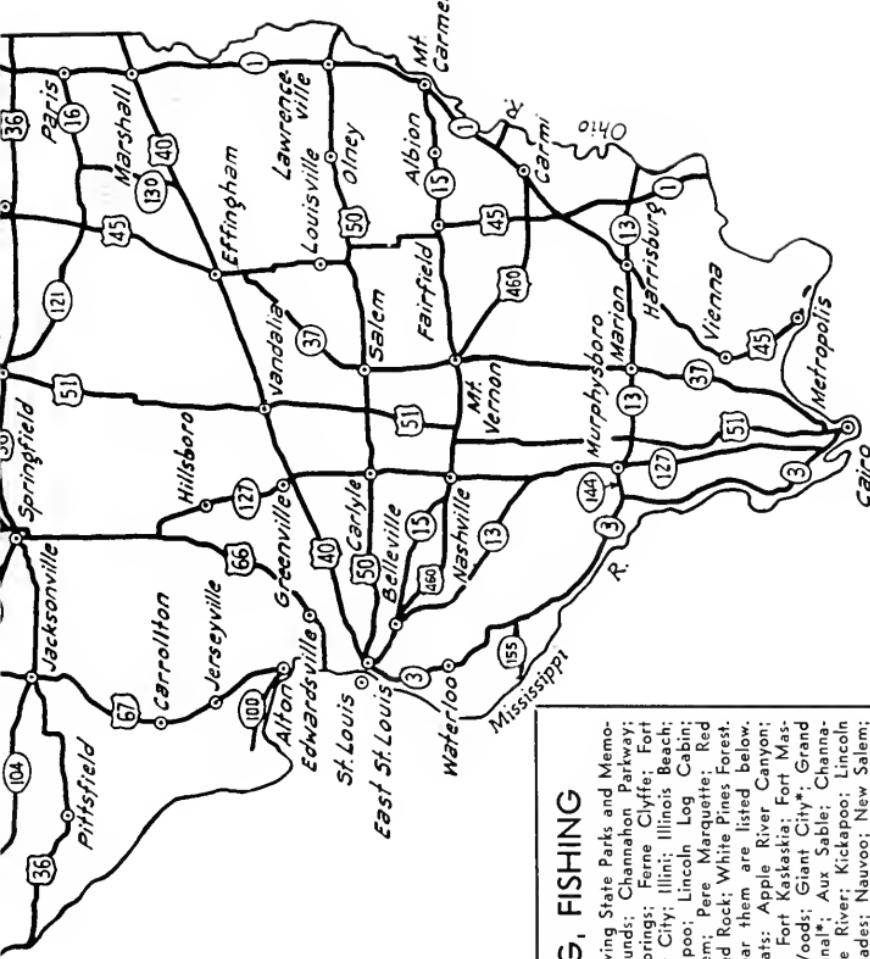


LOCATIONS OF PRINCIPAL ILLINOIS STATE PARKS AND MEMORIALS

KEY

1. Galena—
Grant Home, Old
Market House
2. Lake Le-Aqua-Na
3. Chain O'Lakes
4. Illinois Beach
6. Chicago—
Douglas Tomb, Wolf Lake
7. Lowden Memorial
8. White Pines Forest
9. Mississippi Palisades
10. Campbell's Island
11. Black Hawk
12. Prophetstown
13. Henry County
14. Bishop Hill
15. Matthiessen
16. Starved Rock
17. Buffalo Rock
18. Illini
19. Gebhard Woods
20. Channahon Parkway
21. Kankakee River
22. Gov. Small Memorial
23. Metamora Court House
24. Jubilee College
25. Fort Creve Coeur
26. Spring Lake
27. Dickson Mounds
28. Late Argyle
29. Nauvoo
30. Silam Springs
31. Lincoln's New Salem
32. Springfield—
Lincoln Home and Tomb
33. Postville Court House
34. Mt. Pulaski Court House
35. Weldon Spring
36. Rend Lake





38. Spiller Woods
39. Lincoln Trail Homestead
40. Lincoln Log Cabin
41. Fox Ridge
42. Lincoln Trail
43. Ramsey Lake
44. Vandalia State House
45. Beaver Dam
46. Pere Marquette
47. Cahokia Mounds
48. Grand Marais
49. Cahokia Court House
50. Fort Charries
51. Fort Kaskaskia
52. Lake Murphysboro
53. Giant City
54. Ferne Clyffe
55. Shawneetown
56. Cave-in-Rock
57. Dixon Springs
58. Fort Massac

CAMPING, BOATING, FISHING

Public Camping is permitted at the following State Parks and Memorials: Apple River Canyon; Cahokia Mounds; Channahon Parkway; Cave-in-Rock; Dickson Mounds; Dixon Springs; Ferne Clyffe; Fort Kaskaskia; Fort Massac; Fox Ridge; Giant City; Illinois Beach; Jubilee College; Kankakee River; Kickapoo; Lincoln Log Cabin; Lowden; Mississippi Palisades; New Salem; Pere Marquette; Red Hills; Siloam Springs; Spiller Woods; Starved Rock; White Pines Forest. State Parks providing fishing in or near them are listed below. Asterisks (*) indicate availability of boats: Apple River Canyon; Black Hawk; Buffalo Rock; Cave-in-Rock*; Fort Kaskaskia; Fort Massac*; Fox River; Fox Woods; Giant City*; Grand Marais*; Illinois and Michigan Canal*; Aux Sable; Channahon; Split Rock; Illinois Beach*; Kankakee River; Kickapoo; Lincoln Trail Homestead; Lovenden; Mississippi Palisades; Nauvoo; New Salem; Pere Marquette*; Starved Rock*; White Pines Forest.



Sandstone from the Mormon Temple



Combination Combination Shelter House

NAUVOO STATE PARK

In Hancock County at Nauvoo, State Route 96. (143 Acres.)

Nauvoo is one of the most historic places in the midwest and was once Illinois' largest city with a population of 25,000. Formerly the site of a Sauk and Fox Indian village, the town site was purchased in 1839 by the Mormons who had just been driven from Missouri.

Under Prophet Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the town grew to its great size. The outstanding building was the great temple, a capstone of which is exhibited in the park.

Following the killing of Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum, the Mormons were largely driven from Nauvoo by 1846 because of the sharp conflict of religious and political activities with their neighbors.

After a few years the ghost town was occupied by a group of French and Germans under Etienne Cabet, a noted French lawyer and political figure. After a few years the communistic community failed and broke up. Called the "Icarians," they introduced the growing of grapes and making of wine.

This is still an important industry. Some of the former wine cellars are used today in the manufacture of Blue Cheese (Roquefort type), which has a nation-wide fame.

The park on the south edge of the town slopes toward the Mississippi River and at a little distance are glimpsed the restored houses of the Mormons which are open to the public. The park, with its combination shelter house and concession stand, shaded picnic areas, playgrounds and camping site is very popular. Each year with the ripening of the grapes, the festival of the Wedding of the Wine and Cheese is held in the park.



Dining Room in Watch Tower Inn



An Attractive Corner
of the Large Lounge



Hauberg Black Hawk Indian Museum

BLACK HAWK STATE PARK

*In Rock Island County on State Route 2 at the
South edge of Rock Island. (207.3 Acres.)*

The hilly, wooded terrain included within the boundaries of Black Hawk State Park is the oldest recreational area in the Middle West, if not in the entire country, and has had no other use than for recreation or ceremonial rites from time immemorial. The rocky and ridged formation of the terrain, inviting to the exploring footsteps of visitors, was equally forbidding to farming operations, a fact that accounts for the natural appearance of the park property.

One of the principal settlements of the Sauk and Fox Indians was in the flat Rock River Valley beneath the bluffs on the northern bank of the river. It was here that the famed Black Hawk was born and raised. The most commanding point in the park has been known for generations as Black Hawk's Watch Tower and according to legend, it was there that he stood to watch resentfully the encroachments upon his tribal lands of the westward moving White man. Today, beautiful stone Watch Tower Inn occupies this point, providing an attractive dining room and comfortable lounge for the convenience of visitors. Connected with the lounge by a covered breezeway is a harmonizing stone structure housing the famed Hauberg collection of Indian relics. At the river bank near the east end of the park is another recreation area with parking space, shelter house, refreshment stand and fully equipped picnic grounds.

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Indian Wick-i-up in Hauberg Museum



The Rock River Valley Seen
From Black Hawk's Watch Tower

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL STATE PARKWAY

In Will, Grundy and LaSalle Counties extending from Channahon to Utica, paralleling U. S. Highway 6.

More than a century ago one of the principal arteries of traffic was the newly constructed Illinois-Michigan Canal, the forerunner of the present Illinois Waterway. The progress in water transportation is graphically demonstrated by a comparison of these parallel waterways. At Channahon in the center of a very attractive State Park, is one of the original locks of the old canal, restored to working condition. Its moss-covered stone walls and heavy timber gates, operated by hand, present a picturesque appearance in the beautiful setting provided by the broad DuPage River which the canal crosses at this point, and the luxuriant growth of trees and bushes that line the banks of the water courses. A major

engineering triumph at the time it was constructed, the lock appears almost toy-like today by comparison with the tremendous locks and dams to be seen a little farther down the river in the controlling works of the Illinois Waterway.

At Channahon, a narrow one-way road branches off south from the highway. This is one of the most interesting and beautiful drives to be found anywhere in the State. It is "Towpath Drive" which follows the course of the original towpath along the top of the dike separating the old canal and the Illinois River. Huge trees on the left afford striking contrast to the comparative saplings on the right. Many of the older, larger trees have been full-grown at the time when tow ropes dragging along the top of the dike prevented the growth of trees on that side. The Illinois-Michigan Canal State Parkway includes numerous parks, such as Illini State Park across the river from Marseilles in La Salle County and the Aux Sable and Split Rock areas. Also in this area is Fox River State Park which is being reforested for future use.



*Artist Finds Lock and Lockkeeper's House
a Favorite Subject for their Talents*



*One of the Original Locks of
the I & M Canal, Channahon*

GEBHARD WOODS STATE PARK

*South of Morris in Grundy
County. (29.6 Acres.)*



Gebhard Woods State Park at Morris

This small park is truly a gem of beauty. Along the south edge of the park flows the old Illinois and Michigan Canal and through the park meanders Nettle Creek. A number of small ponds lie in this artistic setting and abound in fish whose catching is restricted to children. Site of a former CCC camp, stone shelter houses and out-of-door stoves attract the park visitor with their rustic simplicity.

BUFFALO ROCK STATE PARK

Near Ottawa in LaSalle County. (43 Acres.)

Seen from across the Illinois River, Buffalo Rock resembles a sleeping bison if ones imagination is reasonably active. Close-up as one drives the road which rises along the side of the rocky eminence, this illusion is lost and all one sees is

a tremendous rocky cliff whose surface is veiled in places by vines and trailing wisps from swallows' nests built in the crevices. The top of the rock is a plateau-like level area with foot trails leading to cliff brinks which afford a delightful view of the Illinois River. A new shelter house with toilets and concession stand and an enclosure with a herd of Buffalo adjoins the parking area atop the rock.



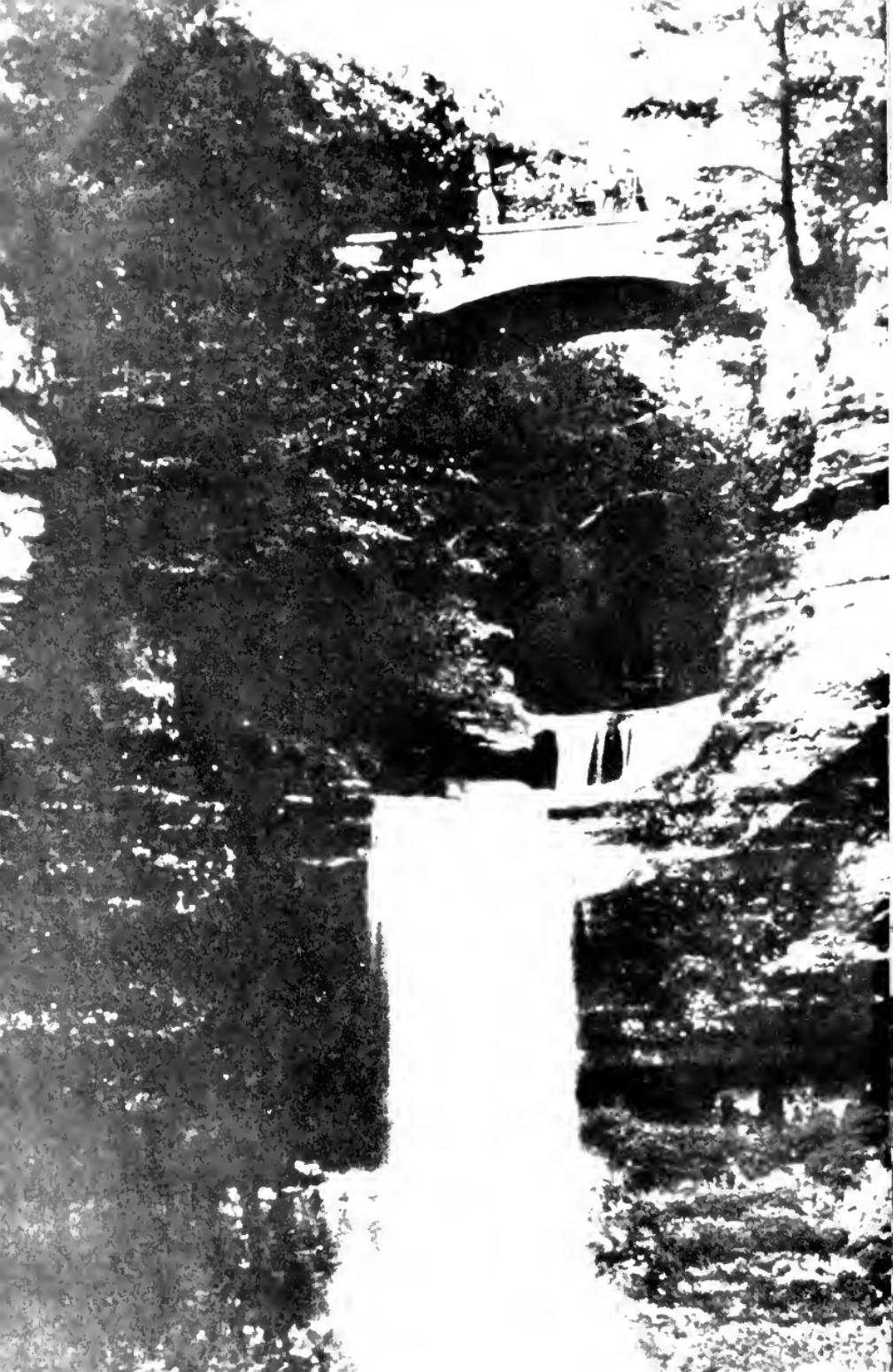
Part of the Herd at Brion

Buffalo Rock Seen from Illinois River

*The Illinois River Unfolds
Before the Visitor Atop
Buffalo Rock*

Stone Lined Park Road







*The Devil's
Paint Pot is a
Riot of Color*

*Canyons Greet
the Visitor
On All Sides*



MATTHIESSEN STATE PARK

In LaSalle County near Oglesby, South of State Route 71. (174.6 Acres.)

In Matthiessen State Park, one of the more recently acquired State Park properties, the visitor finds a rare combination of scenic beauties and plant, animal and bird life. For many years it was a private estate and was in effect a privately maintained nature preserve. As a result, over fifty varieties of birds may be counted in the park and found here also are many small animals such as rabbits, raccoons, opossums, muskrats, etc. The natural beauties are similar to those of nearby Starved Rock State Park, although, since Nature is never stereotyped in her handiwork, each of the canyons and glens has its own appearance and specific type of beauty.

A herd of deer which formerly had free run of the entire area encompassed within the park boundaries is now enclosed in a large stockade so that visitors may watch these graceful denizens of the forest at closer quarters. Another point of interest is a reconstruction of a block house of the type which was utilized for the protection of settlers from roving bands of Indians. This area was once the home of the powerful Illini Confederation of Indians.

*- Waterfall and Canyon,
Matthiessen State Park*

(Below) *A Herd of Deer Is Protected Within the Park*

Blockhouse Reproduction, Typical of Pioneer Days



FOX RIDGE STATE PARK

*In Coles County South of Charleston,
near State Route 130. (738 Acres.)*

In sharp contrast to the flat prairies of the Central Eastern part of Illinois, is the area included in Fox Ridge State Park, a heavily wooded tract on rolling hills arising from the banks of the Embarrass River. In addition to the recreational facilities provided by the State, the Natural History Survey maintains an experimental area in Ridge Lake for the study of fish and aquatic life which is of particular interest to nature lovers and sportsmen. Fox Ridge State Park is a popular camping area because of the wildness of the natural surroundings, and the excellent fishing . . . principally crappies and large-mouth bass. No charge is made for the use of boats but a permit must be obtained from the Survey.



Tree-clad Banks of Ridge Lake



Rustic Shelter Provides Picnicking Facilities

SPITLER WOODS STATE PARK

In Macon County near Mt. Zion, State Route 121. (202.5 Acres.)

Deeply shaded ravines and towering trees in a true "forest primeval" are the lures which attract city dwellers of Illinois to Spitler Woods State Park. The area was donated to the State by the late Ida B. Spitler for whom it is named and in accordance with the terms of her will providing that the natural beauties be disturbed as little as possible the State has maintained it in its natural state, with a minimum of picnic facilities and other construction. Spitler Woods is considered one of the most beautiful areas of its kind in the State.



SHELTER HOUSE AMID TREES IN SPITLER WOODS



One of the Many Lagoons Amid Steep, Tree-covered Banks in Kickapoo State Park

KICKAPOO STATE PARK

In Vermilion County near Danville, State Route 10. (1,578.7 Acres.)

Kickapoo State Park is not only a source of much enjoyment to the outdoor lover for its beautiful scenery and its boating, fishing, picnic, camping, hiking and riding facilities, but it is also a demonstration of reclamation which serves as a model for the Nation. Salt wells first attracted the Indians to this area and after the coming of the White man, coal deposits near the surface were discovered and removed by strip mining. Mining operations left the area a veritable "bad lands," with bare ridges of sub-soil separated by deep gullies. Nature's efforts to camouflage the scars upon the surface of the earth were aided by the State and the result is an area of remarkable beauty dotted by many lakes with over 200 acres of water.

KANKAKEE RIVER STATE PARK

In Kankakee County near Kankakee, State Route 113. (2,074 Acres.)

This recreational area along the Kankakee River and Rock Creek is very popular with the picnicker, camper, fisherman and boatman. Once the site of an Indian reservation, this widely used park is having an extensive development program.

*An overlook on the
Kankakee River*





Wing of Original Building at Jubilee College



Restored College Chapel

JUBILEE COLLEGE STATE MEMORIAL

In Peoria County Northwest of Peoria, near U. S. Highway 150. (96 Acres.)

In Jubilee College State Memorial is preserved a building of one of the earliest educational institutions to be established in Illinois. Founded by the Right Reverend Philander Chase, first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Illinois, the College was chartered in 1847 and, spurred by the leadership of Bishop Chase continued to function until the Bishop's death in 1852. After that time the College fell into financial straits and was abandoned during the Civil War. The college building has withstood the century or more of battering by the elements and is in excellent state of preservation, affording an interesting objective for tourists. In the small cemetery nearby, the grave of Bishop Chase is marked by a stone lectern.

SILOAM SPRINGS STATE PARK

In Adams and Brown Counties near Kellerville, North of State Route 104. (2,815 Acres.)

A new lake of 68 acres stocked to game fish is an outstanding feature of this beautiful area of rolling country mid-way between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. The state's second largest park, it is about 25 miles east of Quincy and excellent gravel roads lead from U.S. 24 and Route 104. This once famous watering spot and little town site have promise of becoming one of the most popular state parks.



*The Siloam Springs Village Site
is Traversed By This Stream*

DICKSON MOUNDS STATE MEMORIAL

In Fulton County near Havana, near State Routes 78 and 97. (24.5 Acres.)

Here is one of the most important archeological discoveries ever made in Illinois. When the Dickson family acquired this area for farming purposes nearly a century ago, no significance was attached to the fifty foot high mound which was within the farm boundaries. It was thought to be merely a hillock until the owner started to grade it down to fill a basin between the points of the crescent shaped mound. These operations uncovered numerous Indian skeletons and archeologists were called in. Careful excavation of a portion of the mound revealed over two hundred and thirty skeletons which have been left in their original postures together with their possessions such as pottery, weapons and ornaments. In the excavation it was revealed that burial was done in successive layers, each layer adding to the height of the mound. Many wall cases have artifacts and other material taken from similar excavations in Illinois.



Excavations Show the Manner of Burial of Long-Forgotten Tribe of Prehistoric Indians

BISHOP HILL STATE MEMORIAL

In Henry County at Bishop Hill, North of U. S. Highway 34. (4.3 Acres.)

Principal point of interest in this State Memorial is the Old Colony Church which was built in 1848 by the group of Swedish immigrants led by Eric Janson who settled in Henry County in 1846. The memorial honors a courageous group which came to Illinois to find religious and personal freedom. In the renovated church building are many settlement relics and a collection of primitive paintings. The small community retains much of its appearance of a century ago.



The Old Colony Church



Lake near Fr. Side Boathouse Is One of the Major Attractions



A Playground for Little Tots Is Provided

GRAND MARAIS STATE PARK

In St. Clair County East of East St. Louis between U. S. Highways 50 and 460. (1,125 Acres.)

Serving the large populace of the East St. Louis region is one of the most popular and complete recreational parks of the State. Its facilities include lakes for boating and fishing, a sporty 18-hole golf course, horseback riding, extensive picnic facilities and playgrounds for little tots. Meals are served throughout the year at the Boathouse Restaurant. Started as an East St. Louis municipal park, it was given to the State in 1946. Summer activities center around the lakes and boat basin, where over 400 boats are kept.



Bridle Path Wind Through Woods



A Golf Course Is One of the Facilities

CAHOKIA COURT HOUSE STATE MEMORIAL

In St. Clair County, South of East St. Louis, State Route 157. (1.5 Acres.)

The Cahokia Court House is believed to be the oldest house in Illinois and the elder of all court houses west of the Allegheny Mountains. The house, which contains many of the original timbers, is thought to have been built around 1737. It was the home of Captain Jean Baptiste Saucier, builder of Fort de Chartres, and was owned by his son, Francois, at the time the Illinois country was captured by George Rogers Clark in 1778. Saucier sold the house in 1793 for a court house and jail for which it was used until 1814. The building was exhibited in St. Louis and Chicago for some years.



Reconstruction of Ancient Cahokia Court House

CAHOKIA MOUNDS STATE PARK

*In St. Clair and Madison Counties, northeast of
East St. Louis on U. S. Highway 40. (144.6 Acres.)*

As one drives along U. S. Highway 40 a few miles east of East St. Louis, the flat prairie traversed by the highway suddenly changes to a vista of scores of symmetrical flat-topped mounds rising unexpectedly from the plains. These are the famed Cahokia Indian mounds, relics of an ancient Indian race living here a century or more before Columbus. There are twelve mounds in the Park, the largest of which is huge Monk's Mound a few steps away from busy Highway 40. This mound, which represents a greater expenditure of human labor than the construction of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, receives its name from a community of Trappist Monks who built a monastery just west of the summit in 1809 and remained there until 1813 when a plague of fever resulted in the deaths of most of them and the survivors abandoned the site. The even outlines of huge Monk's Mound are somewhat obscured by the trees and shrubbery that have grown up on it through the passage of years but natural though the hill appears, it actually is man-made. At the base of Monk's Mound is a museum in which may be seen Indian relics and artifacts discovered in the surrounding area. The park has shaded picnic areas and tent camping facilities.

A short distance west, opposite the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, is the Lewis and Clark State Memorial which marks the site from which the famous expedition started.



(Above) The Museum Houses Many Interesting Relics and Artifacts

(Below) Largest of All Cahokia Mounds is Huge Monk's Mound



The Symmetrical Mounds Rise Abruptly From the Flat Plains



FORT KASKASKIA STATE PARK

*Pierre Menard Home, Garrison Hill Cemetery, Kaskaskia Memorial
In Randolph County on State Route 3, North of Chester, (201 Acres.)*

In 1778, three years after the start of the Revolutionary War, George Rogers Clark and his band of "Kentucky Long Knives" undertook their history-making expedition to the Illinois country. This band of frontiersmen wrested Illinois from the British at Kaskaskia. This town, founded by the French in 1703, passed to the British in 1763. It became the territorial capital in 1809 and when Illinois was admitted to the Union in 1818 continued as the first State Capital until 1820 when the capital was moved to Vandalia.

Fort Kaskaskia occupied the summit of a hill on the other side of the river and overlooking the town. The fort's log stockades, long rotted away, are indicated by earthen ramparts. Adjoining the site is Garrison Hill Cemetery, burial place of pioneer Kaskaskia residents. At the foot of the hill is the home of Pierre Menard, first Illinois Lieutenant Governor, now undergoing extensive renovating and to which is being added many original Menard items.

No visage of the town of Kaskaskia remains as the Mississippi River over the years cut through the narrow neck of land occupied by the town and washed away its historic buildings as it ran into the channel of the Kaskaskia River which formerly flowed to join the Mississippi a short distance down stream.

On the island thus formed by the Mississippi's action is a handsome brick building which is a State memorial to the first capital and the state's founders. The outstanding exhibit in the memorial is the "Liberty Bell of the West" which rang lustily the night Clark captured Kaskaskia.



The Earthen Ramparts of Ft. Kaskaskia Still Remain on the Hilltop

Commanding View of Mighty Mississipi Far Below Hilltop Overlook

Original Home of Pierre Menard, First Lieutenant Governor of Illinois *"The Liberty Bell of the West" Hangs in the Kaskaskia State Memorial*



FORT CHARTRES STATE PARK

*In Randolph County near Prairie du Rocher
at the end of State Route 155. (19.6 Acres.)*

At Fort Chartres, another of the early French and English fortresses guarding the farthest frontier in the 18th century, a unique method has been utilized to convey to the visitor a true impression of the appearance of the original Fort. In addition to the reconstruction of the massive gateway and faithful reproduction of some of the barracks buildings to serve as custodian quarters and museum, the parade ground has been excavated to a depth of several feet to expose the foundations of the original buildings. It requires but little stretch of the imagination to project those foundations to walls the height of the other buildings and to visualize the way Fort Chartres appeared over two centuries ago when it housed French troops, and a little later British Red Coats. The oldest building of its kind in the Middle West, the original powder magazine, dating back over two centuries, is still preserved to intrigue the imagination of visitors. The stone fort was erected in 1753 and replaced two earlier log forts, the first of which was built in 1720. The fort was surrendered to the British in 1765, being the last given up by the French. Seven years later it was abandoned after being overflowed by the Mississippi River.

*The Stone Gateway Has Been Reconstructed
According to the Original Specifications*



Foundations of the Original Buildings Have Been Excavated to Show Exact Outline of the Fort



*A Museum is Housed in One of the
Reconstructed Barracks Buildings*



The Two-Century-Old Powder House Still Stand-



FORT MASSAC STATE PARK

*In Massac County near Metropolis
on U. S. Highway 45. (840 Acres.)*

At the river edge of Fort Massac State Park there stands a statue of George Rogers Clark looking out across the broad Ohio River to the Kentucky shore. Flanking the statue are these flagpoles from which wave the French Fleur-de-lis, the British Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Here in June 1778 Clark and his "Kentucky Long Knives" hid their canoes up Massac Creek, east of the then abandoned fort, setting out by foot for Kaskaskia. His bold action secured the Illinois country without a shot for the infant United States.

The spot occupied by the original wood stockade fort has been excavated by State archeologists and many interesting and informative relics have been uncovered. Posts outline the fort compound and buildings, and the surrounding moat has been restored. In addition to its historic interest and natural beauty, visitors find adequate parking and picnic facilities with tables, fireplaces and shelters.



*The Statue of George Rogers Clark
Looks Out Over the Ohio River*

*Excavations of the Original Fort Buildings
Have Brought to Light Many Interesting Relics*

*SHELTER HOUSE AND GENERAL VIEW
OF FORT MASSAC STATE PARK*



CAVE-IN-ROCK STATE PARK



*In Hardin County, near Cave-in-Rock,
State Route 1. (64.5 Acres.)*

The Illinois shore of the Ohio River at this point is a series of high, rocky forbidding cliffs. The State Park area encompasses a long stretch of these cliffs with picnicking and parking facilities on the flat, plateau-like area above it. The focal point of interest, however, is a deep hole in one of these cliffs facing out upon the Ohio River. Visitors penetrating this huge cave and making their way back 108 feet to the innermost end where it widens out to a tremendous natural hall, might well shudder at the scenes of unbridled cruelty which could have been witnessed in that very spot over a century ago.

Cave-In-Rock, from which the State Park receives its name, was once the lair of blood-thirsty river pirates who preyed upon the thriving Ohio river traffic, pillaging the freight boats of their cargoes and slaying the boatmen who attempted to defend their property. Later the notorious Harpe brothers used Cave-In-Rock as headquarters for their outlaw band which held the surrounding country in a grip of terror. Federal troops eventually captured the survivors of the gang in 1831 and the bloody history of Cave-In-Rock ended at that time.

Seen From the Kentucky Shore, the Cave Is Merely a Shaded Portion of the Cliff Wall



From the Interior of the Cave, a Beautiful Vista of the Ohio River and the Kentucky Shore Is Available





A Swimming Pool Lies Among Rock Outcroppings

DIXON SPRINGS STATE PARK

*In Pope County between Vienna and Golconda between
State Routes 145 and 146. (391 Acres.)*

The ruggedness of the region around Golconda, situated on the southern slope of the Illinois Ozarks, is due in part to earth movements. Dixon Springs State Park is located on a giant block of rock which was dropped down two hundred feet along a fault line that extends across Pope County just to the northwest. Rapid erosion has produced fantastic rock formations and today towering beeches grow along Hills Branch. Formerly a health resort, the park has a number of medicinal springs. The entire area is extremely hilly, with rivulets everywhere cascading down the hillsides, forming more than 1,500 waterfalls of varying size and height. It was in this spot that the first camp of the 4-H Clubs in the Nation was established. Swimming in the new park pool is a popular activity.

RED HILLS STATE PARK

*In Lawrence County between Sumner and Lawrencerville
near U. S. Highway 50. (947 Acres.)*

A new lake of 43 acres is the most prominent feature of this park under development. Crossing the park is the boundary line of the first land in Illinois ceded by the Indians to General "Mad Anthony" Wayne at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795. Intersecting this line here is the old "Trace Road," once the principal route between Vincennes and St. Louis.

Beautiful Red Hills Lake Invites the Fisherman



SHAWNEETOWN STATE MEMORIAL

In Gallatin County at Shawneetown, State Route 13. (40 Acres.)

Shawneetown, settled in the early part of the 19th century as a development of the ancient salt works, early achieved prominence as the gateway to the Illinois country. The teeming traffic of the Ohio River, bringing freight and passengers to settle the Midwest, passed through Shawneetown on the way to the great Middle Border. It was a group of Shawneetown bankers who, according to legend, turned down a loan of \$1,000 to a group of Chicagoans on the grounds that "Chicago was too far away from Shawneetown ever to amount to anything."

Shawneetown was built on the plains along the Ohio River where flooding was a yearly occurrence. Later on, levees were built which protected the town for many years. In 1937, however, a disastrous flood topped these levees and the town was moved back into the hills where it would be safe from future inundations. The memorial occupying the site of the original village preserves many of the landmarks, such as the imposing Bank Building and the historic Posey Building.



Shawneetown Bank Building

FERNE CLYFFE STATE PARK

In Johnson County west of Goreville, near State Route 37. (149.4 Acres.)



One of the newer Illinois State Parks is Ferne Clyffe, acquired in 1949 to provide "Greater Egypt" a State Park for recreational purposes. Principal attractions are two huge natural caves, cut by the action of water from solid sandstone. It is one of the most secluded spots in the State of Illinois, completely surrounded by huge trees and mammoth cliffs and is exhilarating in its beauty.

Celestial Band Shell, Ferne Clyffe



Norwegian Settlers' Monument

Tomb of Stephen A. Douglas in Chicago



ILLINOIS

Monuments

In addition to the large State Parks and more important historical shrines described and illustrated on the preceding pages, Illinois is dotted from north to south and from east to west with memorials, monuments and markers commemorating important people and events in the history of the State. In Chicago, for example, it is the impressive tomb of Stephen A. Douglas, "The Little Giant," who debated with Abraham Lincoln throughout Illinois in 1858. At Alton is the memorial to Elijah Parish Lovejoy, abolitionist editor who lost his life at the hands of an infuriated mob as he defended the rights of a free press to crusade for a cause the editor believed right.

Northeast of Ottawa, in LaSalle county, on State Route 71, is the little town of Norway where in 1834 Cleng Peerson founded the first permanent Norwegian settlement in the Middle West . . . an event commemorated by the Norwegian Settlers' Memorial. And, some thirty-odd miles west of Norway, at Troy Grove on U. S. Highway 52 is the monument to one of the Nation's most noted law enforcement officers . . . Wild Bill Hickok, who was born in Troy Grove in 1837.

Abraham Lincoln's imprint upon the State extends throughout its length and breadth. The seven Lincoln-Douglas Debates are commemorated by markers or statues in Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro,

and Memorials

Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton. In Dixon, center of hostilities in the Black Hawk War, is the statue of Lincoln as a Captain of Volunteers in that war. Every event connected with Abraham Lincoln or the Lincoln family in Illinois is commemorated by some type of memorial.

The dramatic history of Illinois and the great men who contributed to the development of this State are kept alive by these monuments and memorials. Tourists in Illinois and visitors from other States can trace the history of Illinois from its first discovery by the white man to its present stature through these memorials, monuments and markers.

SITE OF THE
LINCOLN CABIN
THE LINCOLN CABIN
STOOD NEAR THE
NORTH BANK OF
THE SANGAMON
RIVER ABOUT 600
YARDS TO THE EAST.

ERECTED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
1894

All Historic Memorials are Marked by Descriptive Plaques Such as This One



Lincoln Statue in Urbana

The Loreley Monument in Alton



The State Capitol, Seat of Government of the State of Illinois

SPRINGFIELD....

State Capital of Illinois

Springfield, in addition to being the seat of government for all of Illinois, likewise is a tourist objective with many points of interest. Dominating the entire city is the dome of the Capitol Building, a magnificent example of Nineteenth Century public building architecture. Visitors are greeted in the rotunda by the bronze statue symbolizing Illinois' welcome to the world. On the second floor around the circular well beneath the dome are statues of numerous Governors of the State. On the third floor are the Legislative halls in which are debated and passed the laws that govern the citizens of Illinois . . . the Senate chambers to the north and the House of Representatives at the other end of the Capitol. On the fourth floor are the visitors' galleries, lodestones for tourists from all parts of the State who wish to see their own representatives in action. Below the dome the interior is a circular bas-relief frieze depicting scenes in the lives of pioneer settlers of Illinois.

The State House grounds, beautifully landscaped with seasonal flowers blooming throughout the spring and summer, are dotted with statues of Abraham

Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Pierre Menard, William H. Bissell, eleventh Governor of Illinois; John M. Palmer, fifteenth Governor of Illinois; Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, and David E. Shanahan, famous Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives.

The Centennial Building, south of the State House, commemorates the centenary of the admission of Illinois into the Union in 1818. The cornerstone was laid October 5, 1918, and the building was completed in July, 1923. On the first floor is magnificent Memorial Hall, on each side of which are displayed the flags of Illinois Regiments. At the east end is the Gold Star Mothers Memorial. On the third floor is the State Historical Library with Henry Horner Lincoln Room and the Alfred Whital Stern Room. The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is always an interesting place to visitors. Here are seen examples of the large animals once common to Illinois, the birds of the State, mineral, fossil and archeological collections, art displays, etc.

At the southwest corner of the State House grounds is the State Archives Building completed in 1938 for the preservation of important state, county and municipal records and documents. Its special construction protects paper, ink and binding so well that it is the depository for the U. S. Army Map Service and for the U. S. Department of the Interior topographical maps.

To the west of the State House is the new State Office Building completed in 1955 with offices for over 2,500 state employees.

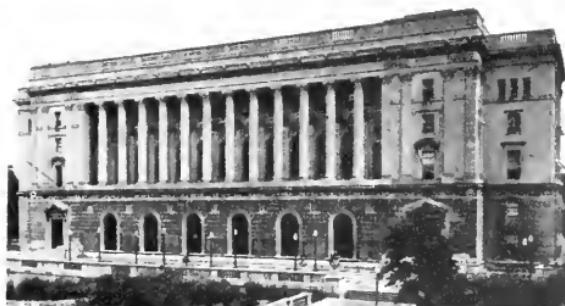
Across Monroe Street to the north is the Armory, and just east of the Capitol is the Illinois Supreme Court Building. The Governor's Mansion is two blocks east and a block south of the Capitol.

The Sangamon County Court House, in the center of the business district, was the building started in 1837 which served as the fifth Capitol of the State. This building is rich in Lincoln associations. It was here that he first took public issue with Stephen A. Douglas and where he made his famous "house divided against itself" speech. Numerous markers throughout the downtown section commemorate events in Lincoln's life. Springfield also is the site of the Lincoln Home and Lincoln Tomb described in the forepart of this book.

New State Office Building



Centennial Building





A Large Shelter House at Weldon Springs

NEW ILLINOIS LAKE STATE PARKS

Seven lake areas administered by the Division of Fisheries became state parks by action of the 69th General Assembly in 1955. Now under the jurisdiction of the Division of Parks and Memorials, they are being developed to offer family type of recreation.

These new areas are Argyle Lake near Colchester, Beaver Dam south of Carlinville, Lake Le-Aqua-Na north of Lena, Lake Murphysboro northwest of Murphysboro, Ramsey Lake north of Ramsey, Spring Lake northwest of Manito, and Weldon Springs southeast of Clinton.

Several of these lakes are not new. Spring Lake is an old cut-off of the Illinois River. Beaver Dam was originally created by beaver damming up a valley, and Weldon Springs was built as part of a chautauqua grounds.

These parks and their lakes vary greatly in size. Spring Lake has over 1,000 acres with about half in water. Argyle Lake consists of 1,051 acres with 117 acres of lake. Lake Murphysboro has 905 acres with a lake of 165 acres. Ramsey Lake totals 815 acres and has a lake of 70 acres. Lake Le-Aqua-Na has 614 acres and its lake covers 47 acres. The acreage at Beaver Dam is 425 with 55 acres in water, and Weldon Springs is the smallest park with 119 acres and a lake of 35 acres. The new Henry County Lake and Wolf Lake are Conservation Areas and other lake sites are being acquired and developed.

Part of the money for construction and improvement of the state park lakes comes from the Federal excise tax on fishing tackle under the Dingle-Johnson Act. An extensive program is underway in these properties and includes development of roads, water and sewage systems, building of shelter houses and parking and camping areas and the installation of playground equipment.

As the lakes are completed, and become filled, they are planted to game fish by the Division of Fisheries which has control of the water areas. By occasional draw-downs, and other scientific procedures, excellent fishing is assured. The usual rules and regulations governing fishing in the state prevail in all of these lakes.

To add to the pleasure of fishing, commodious docks have been built which provide space for the State-owned boats that are rented at a nominal fee and for private boats. Roads have been built around the lakes, making many good spots available for the pole and line fisherman.

Early Accessible Boat Docks at Murphysboro



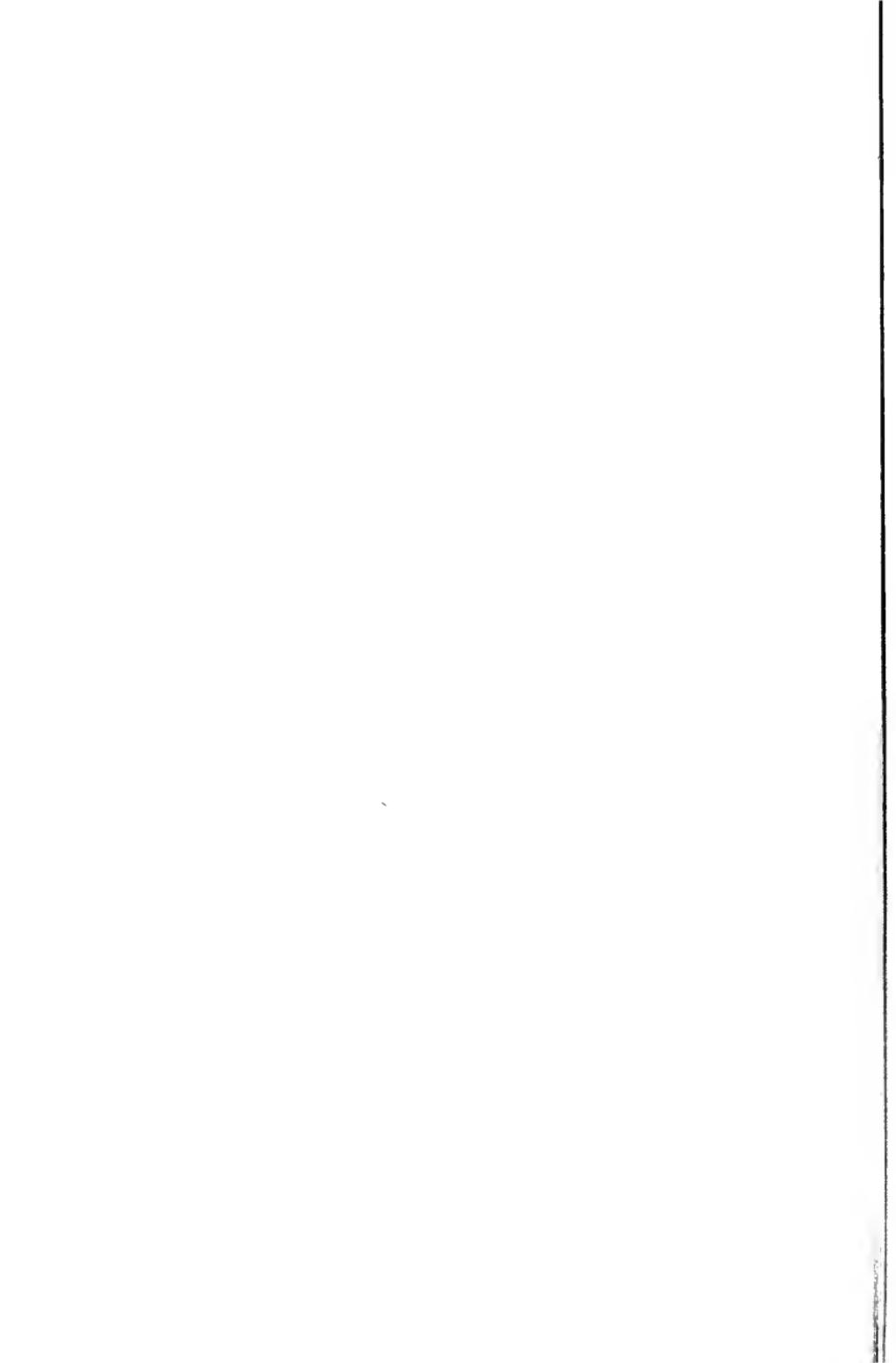
ILLINOIS STATE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

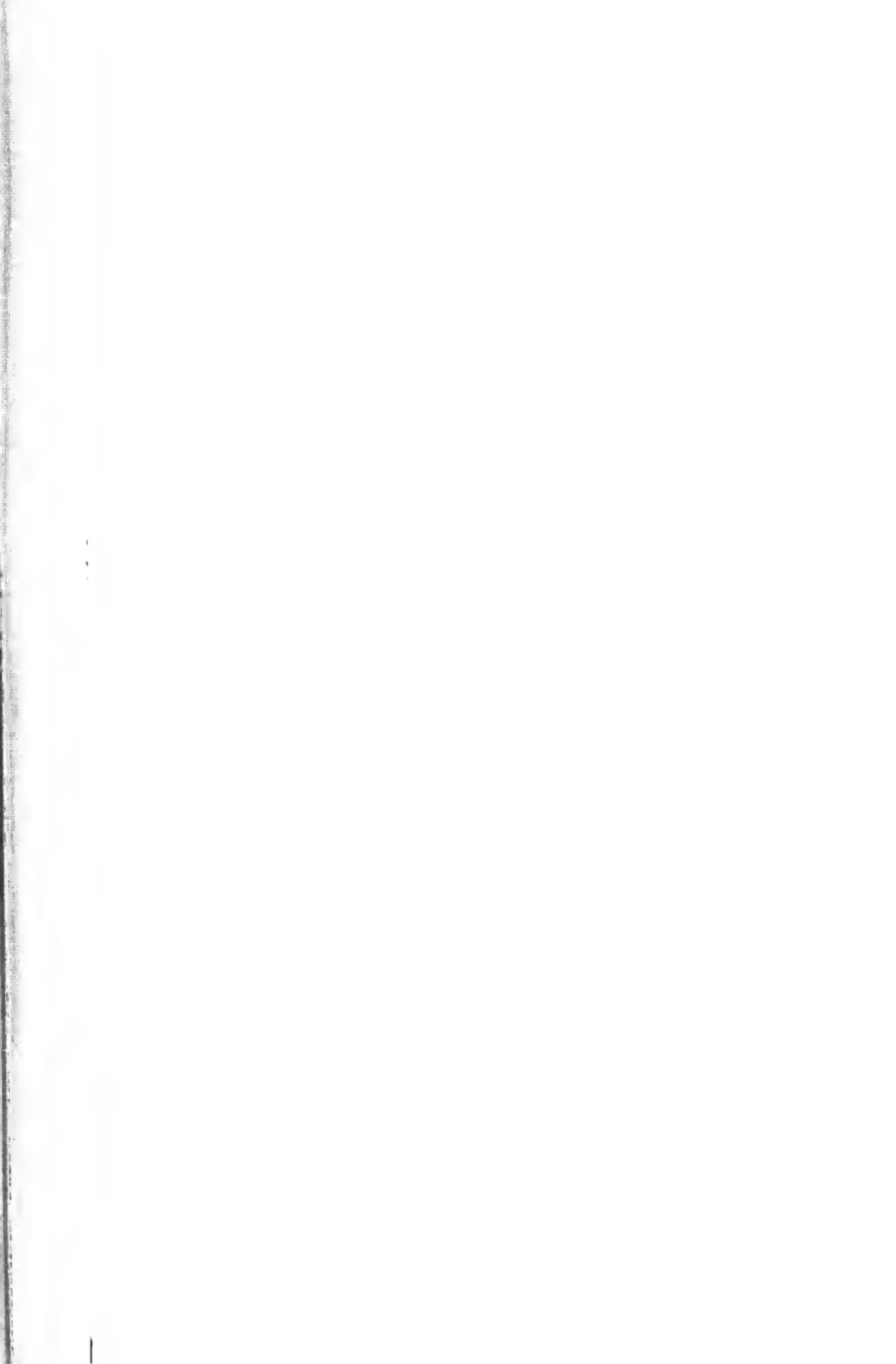
NAME	LOCATION	COMMEMORATES
SHADBACH BOND MONUMENT	CHESTER	Burial place of Illinois First Governor.
BRYANT COTTAGE	BELMONT	Meeting of Lincoln and Douglas at Alton - April 15, 1858.
CAHOKIA COURT HOUSE	CALUMNA	Oliver Court House West of the Allegheny Mountain.
CAMPBELL'S ISLAND MONUMENT	Rear ROCK ISLAND	Only Naval Battle of War of 1812 fought in Illinois.
EDWARD COLES MONUMENT	EDWARDSVILLE	Burial place of Second Governor of Illinois.
Douglas Tomb	CHICAGO	Burial place of Stephen A. Douglas, "The Little Giant."
Fort Creve Coeur	South of PEORIA	One of the French forts built by Louis in the late 17th century.
Fort Edwards	WARSAW	Site of frontier fort in War of 1812.
Grant Home	GALENA	Name given to Gen. Grant by Citizens of Galena after the Civil War.
KASKASKIA MEMORIAL	KASKASKIA ISLAND	French Occupation, Illinois territorial seat of government - 1790-1801 State Capital.
Lincoln Home	SPRINGFIELD	Only home Abraham Lincoln ever owned.
Lincoln Monument	DIXON	Lincoln's ride in the 5th class stage coach.
Lincoln National Memorial Highway	From Indiana (Vincennes) North & West to Beardstown	Lincoln family's ride to Illinois; and Lincoln's first stop on his tour of the state.
Lincoln Tomb	OAK RIDGE CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD	Burial place of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln and all their children except Robert who is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.
Lincoln Trail Monument	Near LAWRENCEVILLE	Entrance of the Lincoln family into Illinois in 1830.
Lovejoy Monument	ATLTON	Famous abolitionist newspaper editor, Elijah Lovejoy, last stand in Illinois.
Old Market House	GALERA	Last of the famous market houses in Illinois.
Bernard Home	Near CHESTER	Residence of the first Lieutenant Governor of Illinois.
Memoria Court House	METAMORA	One of the Court houses in which Lincoln practiced law in Illinois.
Moore Home	South of CHARLES CITY	Lincoln's last visit with his step mother wife - Feb. 12, 1857.
Mt. Pulaski Court House	MT. PULASKI	Old Eighth Circuit Court House frequently visited by Lincoln.
Bluffoo State Park	NAUVOO	Developed as a State Memorial to the Mormons.
Norwegian Settler's Monument	NORWAY	First Permanent Norwegian settlement in America, founded by Carl Olof.
Proprietary State Park	PROPRIETARY TOWN	Chief White Cloud, whose village on this site was destroyed in 1832.
Vandalia State House	VANDALIA	Second Capital of Illinois (fourth Capitol building) where Lincoln became a knight of the famous Army Scout and Frontiersman U. S. Cavalry.
Wild Bill Hickok Monument	TROY	

Settlements of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers were made by Father Jacques Marquette, Louis Joliet and others in 1673 to be the first white men known to have set foot on Illinois soil. Undoubtedly Father Marquette's glowing descriptions of the Illinois country were based to a great extent upon his observations gained from this area . . . rolling, prairie land which gave promise of fulfilling every agricultural need. Today, Pere Marquette State Park is a popular vacation spot for thousands of Illinois residents.









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